WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1881.

Amusements To-day.

#Lb y's Park Thenter-Le Voyage en Same Americ a Institute Industrial Exhibition. Bomb's Theater-Mkharl Strong Matines. Ht mostl's Munes as Broadway and thist.

Eigen Opers House - The Massette.

Party's Theater - Quits Matince.

Grand Op vs House - Tony Parter and Troups. Matince. Have ly a Nible's Garde — The World, Hatines, Finerly's 1-th at, Theat e William and Suess, Mat. Disverly's G. b. As, Theatre - Ruse Favort, Mad von Sonner I bentre-Lie Profesor. New Theatre Comique—The Major. Standard Theatre—Pallence. Son Fr neise: Minstrels—Broadway and 29th st. Thatia Theatre - Doma Joseph Union Squere | beatre - Forget Me Not Wintson Theatre - Across the Continent.

Advertising Kates Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line...... Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line. Environs Notices, before marriages and deaths, per

### In Sunday edition same rates as above What Do They Mean ?

We do not know exactly what the Tribune and other newspapers mean when they advise Mr. ARTHUR to "adhere to the policy of the late Administration."

We do not know what they mean by the policy of the late Administration.

Do they mean that the President, among his first executive acts, should transfer Judge Robertson from the New York Custom House to the Consul-General's office in Paris, making a vacancy at Paris by sending the present Consul-General to Switzerland or Sweden or elsewhere, and give the Collectorship of this port to somebody who has rendered him political service?

Or do they mean that the President should actively interest himself in the pending canvass for the election of a new Senator in Rhode Island, and should send John I. DAVENPORT to Providence to promise Federal offices to members of the State Legislature on condition that they vote for the ARTHUR candidate?

Or do they mean that the investigation into the dishonest use of the contingent fund of the Treasury Department under JOHN SHERMAN, begun by the late Administration and suddenly dropped, should now be pushed, with a view to the punishment of

all the guilty persons? Words arranged for the purpose of conveying ideas ought to convey ideas.

### The Man with the Brand.

The presence of R. B. HAYES in the Vice-President's room when Gen. ARTHUR took the oath of President the second time does not appear to have been especially welcome to anybody concerned. The press has mentioned it very slightingly; Mr. ARTHUR'S friends did not seem particularly delighted: and, altogether, it is a noteworthy and encouraging circumstance that at last even those who assisted in the great crime of 1876-7 have come to see that the man with the brand of Fraud burnt into his brow is not an edifying spectacle. He ought to hide his dishonored head in the place whence he was originally dragged for his brief and infamous career at Washington. He is a standing shame to his countrymen, and every unnecessary exhibition of himself is a gratuitous indecency.

One of our Philadelphia contemporaries describes him as endeavoring in a very servile and disgusting manner to attract the attention of Gen. Grant. He manifestly company, where many of the original conspirators were assembled. They evidently had no wish to be reminded of him or of the Fraud of which he had been the ungrateful beneficiary. In this extremity he turned to GRANT, and would fain have taken shelter again under his wing. The Philadelphia Press reports him as having been "very deferential" to the ex-President; while the latter, annoyed and disgusted, snubbed him openly and turned away. GRANT had lifted him into the White House upon the point of the bayonet: he had protected the Returning Boards in their knavery, and assembled an army at Washington to secure a false count of the votes; but he clearly wanted nothing further to do with the pious and tearful Fraud who accepted all this at his hands and then deserted him.

The proper place for HAYES is Ohio. Let him stay there. It is something to be grateful for, even at this late day, that the chiefs of the conspiracy which installed him in Mr. TILDEN'S office are ashamed of him, and we record it to their credit.

# The California Wheat Crop for 1881.

The great wheat growing portions of California are the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, watered respectively by rivers of the same names. The Sacramento River rises in the northeastern part of the State. and the San Josquin in the southwestern. Both rivers are nearly equidistant from the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and, meeting near its centre, flow to the sea through the bay of San Francisco. Thus the valleys, sixty miles in width on either side of these rivers, sweep through the centre of the State for half its length, one almost unbroken field of wheat.

Sacramento Vailey can generally be relied upon for a fair crop, even with light fall and winter rains. San Joaquin Valley in a dry season is but a stretch of dust and ashes, and has in several different years failed to produce a single sack of grain. Its uncertainty as a producing region of necessity greatly affects the total grain yield in the state. In this valley in the past ten years there have been only four good crops, to one tair crop, two light crops, and three total

The following figures differ somewhat 'rom the census and the Produce Exchanges' reports, which give only the grain in warehouses and on shipboard, omitting the small lots held in hand by farmers throughout the wheat-bearing region. In 1877 the yield of wheat in California was 25,000,000 bushels; in 1878, 37,500,000 bushels; in 1879, 37,300,000 bushels; in 1880, 47,000,000 bushels; and in 1881 (estimated), 25,300,000 bushels. During this period the acreage of wheat has been targely increased, principally by irrigation | tioned at Herat, and composed exclusively and by reclamation of tule or tide lands. Therefore, the variableness of the yield is

The estimate for 1881 may be taken as a nearly accurate approximation, being the result of careful investigation. The Grain Growers' Association of Cali ornia, from replies to 4,000 circulars recently issued to wheat growers asking information, estimate of the Durant regiments, originally from the yield at 21,540,000 bushels. From this | Cabul, but long in garrison at Herat, tothe Grangers conclude that they are masters of the situation, and at a meeting, held at San Francisco some two weeks since, resolved to hold their stock of wheat at \$1.20 | the Ameer's agents to represent the occu per bushel, or \$2 per cental. The present | pation of Candahar by Avoob as a triumph

amount of wheat in California for export, counting old stock and surplus stock of 1891, may be fairly estimated at 60,000,000 bushels.

#### The Senate in Special Session.

It is settled that the House of Representatives will not assemble before the date, now about nine weeks off, designated by the Constitution for the opening of its regular session: One place, therefore, in the list of legal successors to the Presidency will in the interim remain unfilled.

It is all the more important that the only other successor known to the law should be elected with all possible despatch. To that and President ARTHUR has wisely lost no time in calling upon the Senate to meet in special session. The paramount business of that body will be the choice of a President pro tem., who might discharge the duties of the Executive office in the event of the present occupant's inability.

This is the sole, though ample, justification of a special session. The rural Postmasters alleged to be awaiting confirmation could wait a little longer. So could the Senators elect from New York. The latter's credentials obviously cannot be received and passed upon until the Senate is organized. The first and indispensable step in the direction of organization will be the election of a President pro tem.

The new presiding officer of the Senate will of course be a Democrat. When that body meets, the Democrats will have a clear majority, owing to vacancies for which they are in no sense accountable. If after the election of a President pro tem. they should complete the organization of the Senate by choosing a Democratic Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, the Republicans would have nobody but themselves and their own senseless intestine quarrels to blame. Disinterested and candid men will concede to the Democratic majority in the Senate the right to use an opportunity which they had no hand in making.

If the majority of the Senate should elect a President pro tem, and then adjourn, the public interests would not suffer.

### The News from Alghanistan.

The defeat of Ayoon Khan and the occupation of Candahar by the Ameer ABD ER RAHMAN is a stroke of unexpected good fortube, not only for British India, but for the GLADSTONE Government. The present British Ministry, indeed, have contributed little or nothing to the victory, whose fruits they will share. It was the late Viceroy, Lord LYTTON, who selected from among the claimants for the Ameership the prince whose character and exploits had earned for him the name of "the storm bird of Afghanistan," and whose fitness for reigning has now been demonstrated.

For a time it looked as if Ayoon's recent march from Herat to the Helmund River could not fail to result in the overthrow of the ruler who was largely indebted to English support for his accession. Notwithstanding his repulse by Gen. ROBERTS, the son of SHERE ALI had retained not a little prestige among his countrymen as being the only living descendant of Dost Mohammed who could boast of having beaten a considerable English force. The ease with which he overcame the army despatched from Cabul to oppose his advance of course enhanced his reputation, and Candahar which was the prize of that victory, was looked upon as only a way station in his triumphant progress to the Afghan capital. The fact that the Ameer's troops had been demoralized by treachery in this preliminary engagement was supposed to be a proof of widespread disaffection, and it was doubted whether he could rely on any of his soldiers, except the small force he had brought with him from Afghan Turkistan. Such was the difficult situation in which the Ameer was placed, and it reflects credit on his sagacity that h has known how to extricate himself so

promptly and successfully. It turns out that ABD ER RAHMAN relied almost wholly on himself in this emergency, and asked for neither mert nor money from the Calcutta Government. Obviously the presence of British soldiers in his campeven could he have secured them-would have been detrimental to his influence with his countrymen; and a pecuniary subsidy would merely have aroused the cupidity of his followers, and provoked sanguinary dissensions. What he did ask for was arms and ammunition; but it is not known whether any had been received at the date of the recent battle. His first offensive measure was to place a strong and trustworthy garrison in Ghazni, which fortress could, at all events, check AyooB's advance, and afford time for the assembling of a considerable army. Meanwhile the Ameer's emissaries were shrewdly instructed to take such measures as would arouse the suspicion and hostility of the Ghilzais against the new pretender to the throne. The complete success which attended this adroit expedient can scarcely be understood without a glance at

Afghan history.

From the time of MARMOUD of Ghazni up to a comparatively recent date, the conquests and glories of Afghanistan have been associated with the ascendancy of the Ghilzais. They occupy the central and southeastern portions of the country, whose best known towns are Ghazni, long reputed an impregnable stronghold, Khelst-i-Ghilzai, and Candahar. The latter city was for centuries the capital of the Afghan monarchy, and in the eyes of the Ghilzais is still invested with preëminent dignity and sanctity. The transfer of the seat of power to Cabul and the predominance acquired by the Duranis during the present century are grievances to which the supplanted Ghilzais have never been reconciled; and the animosity existing between these two powerful tribes has been the main source of the difficulties attending the establishment of peace and order in Afghanistan. Now the present Ameer and his rival, Ayoon Khan, are both Durani princes, being cousins, and grandsons of Dost Mohammed; but ABD ER RAHMAN no more represents the Durani side of the old tribal quarrel than WILLIAM of Orange, who was partly a STUART by birth, and a near kinsman of James II., represented the STUART cause. When the present Ameer first came forward as a claimant, he had, outside of English support, only his maternal kinsmen and connections by marriage in Afghan Turkistan to back him. He has never had any considerable follow ing among the Duranis, who, in the present contest, have strenuously sided with Avoon Khan. Indeed, it was Cabuli regiments sta of Durani tribesmen, that turned over that city to the son of SHELZ ALL. Although their overbearing and oppressive conduct at Herat made them detested by the inhabitants, Ayoon was unwilling or unable to restrain them, and he has naturally shared the odium of their excesses. When he began his march to Candahar his force consisted gether with as many Heratis as could be forced, however rejuctantly, into the ranks

Under these circumstances it was easy for

of the Duranis at the cost of the Ghilzal name, and to predict that his ultimate success would result in the lasting disgrace

and depression of the Ghilzais. The effect of these astute manceuvres was that Ayoon found himself rather weakened than strengthened by the occupation of the old capital. He was joined by no volunteers from the Ghilzal country, and although he compelled some of the inhabitants of Candahar and the adjoining districts to take service with him, these compulsory levies were viewed with profound distrust. That Ayoos himself began to doubt the issue of the impending battle may be inferred from his having taken the precaution to send back to Herat two lacs of rupees and a large quantity of arms and munitions of war. We can now understand the meagre reports of the decisive engagement which took place on Thursday of last week. Ayoon had placed his forced Ghilzai levies in front, his Cabuli regiments, consisting of Durani veterans, being stationed immediately behind them. After the action had proceeded resultlessly for some three hours, the Oubulis, perceiving signs of treachery, or actuated by mere suspicion, fired on the men from Candabar and the other Ghilzals who were serving with them. As might have been expected, the latter at once went over to the Ameer, and two Herati regiments. who at heart were equally opposed to Ayoon, seized the opportunity to desert. From the fact that the losses were slight on both sides, and that nothing is said about prisoners, we infer that the Cabuli regiments, which constituted the strength of Ayoon's army, marched off with him to Herat. When we bear in mind, however, how much they are hated in that city, it would seem that ADD ER RAHMAN need experience little difficulty in expelling the Durani chief from his last stronghold.

We need not dwell on the obvious rela tion of these events to the maintenance of peace and order on the frontiers of British India. The pretext of Great Britain has shown himself abundantly able to hold his own against native competitors, and her most implacable foe has suffered a discomfiture from which he will not easily recover.

### Collector Robertson to Resign.

It is reported from excellent sources of information that the Hon. WILLIAM H. ROB-ERTSON will soon resign the office of Collector of the Port of New York. This will not surprise those who seriously consider his present peculiar position. It is among the traditional proprieties of politics that the Collector of this port should be in close accord with the head of the national Administration. It will be remembered that the real reason why HAYES and SHERMAN turned Gen. ARTHUR out of the Custom House was that he was not in accord with the Fraudulent Administration.

Judge Robertson is a thoroughly read politician. No man brought up in his school of politics, and with his own position forming so conspicuous an example of the right of the Administration to control the office of the Collector of New York, could recognize sooner than he the impropriety of his holding his present post under President ABTHUR. In the Chicago Convention, and in the sharper tests of the struggle for the Senatorship at Albany, Judge Robertson and Gen. ARTHUR were leaders on opposite sides of those controversies, and especially in the last, which was exceptionally acri monious and bitter. Of course Judg ROBERTSON will resign.

The Collector has himself furnished conclusive proof of his intention to withdraw from the Custom House by consenting to be elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention. With his views of civil service reform, he would not become a delegate to a nominating convention unless he intended to retire from the Collectorship of the port,

# A Painful Omission.

Now that the grave has closed over the renains of the late President, one fact stands out which cannot fail to excite painful emo tions, especially in view of the culogies pro nounced on his Christian character.

During the long and trying illness which his chief physicians have recently declared was incurable from the outset, there is no record that he was ever visited by a minister of the Gospel, that any religious service was performed at his bedside, or that his sufferings were soothed by religous consolation in any form.

He went to his dread account just as h was shot down, so far as the sacred offices of religion are concerned, which have been

so profuse since his death. No man is pure enough in this life not to need preparation for eternity, and thankful is every true Christian for time of recentance before the final summons. Even the just man is said to sin daily.

Whoever may be responsible for this exraordinary omission must look back to the lost opportunity with sad feelings, from the consciousness that the error can never be made good. It was perhaps proper from a medical point of view, though opinious differ widely on this point in the profession, to isolate the patient as was done But above Cabinet, above friends, even above kindred, the door should have always been open for the minister of Christ, who carries with him the symbol of faith and

the hope of salvation. Why it was kept closed we do not know but the fact shocks the moral sensibilities of a Christian people.

The suggestion has been made that when the draperies now hung in memory of the dead President shall have been taken down, they be sent to some central depot in Michigan, there o be distributed among the unhappy survivors of the great calamity that has befallen so large a portion of the people of that State. The suggestion seems to us a good one. Hundreds of families there are in affliction, and, having lost all their property, are without means to procure suitable clothing. These mourning fabrics now hung upon the walls might be serviceable those sufferers, or, if not so, might be sold for

Whether the public exercises of a holiday are arranged to denote joy or grief, a sacrifice of human life is equally sure to accompany their celebration. At Tarrytown, on Monday wo men were killed and two others injured in firing a small cannon as a sunrise salute; at Wilmington a gunner had both his hands blown off while firing minute guns-he will probably die; in Atlanta the negroes fought the police and the troops to get into the Opera House for the GARPIELD memorial servicesmany of them were terribly beaten with clubs and one was bayoneted. But these maimings and killings are a trifle to the awful slaughter that would have resulted had the people who brought tar barrels to the front of Daly's Theatre on Monday night, with the intent of burning it while full of people, been able to carry out their horrible purpose.

The palm for ingenuity in the use of dynamite for private murder must, for the present. be conceded to the assassins of Mr. ARIZA, a merchant of Bucaramauga, in the State of Santander, one of the United States of Colombia They put the explosive in the lock of his store loor, and when he turned the key the door and its owner were blown to pieces. There is something extraordinary in the rapidity with which the mania has spread this year for using dyna-

mits in the place of gunpowder; and there is something still more striking in the general disposition to use it in some queer, startling, or wholly novel way.

This country has just annexed another island without many people suspecting it. Capt. Hoores of the revenue cutter Corwin. finding no six a of the Jeannette, occupied his leisure in landing a party of men on Wrangell Land, who hoisted the Stars and Stripes there, and took possession in the name of the United States. As Wrangell Land was discovered many years ago, hoisting a flag on it was not a remarkable achievement. But probably its session will not be disputed, as it was uninhabited when first found, and has so continued

The distribution of chromos, the free invitations to picnics, and the delights of Christmas trees, which are often presented as allurements to the Sunday school, have been outdon by the late COLUMBUS TYLER of Somerville. In his will, besides giving his homestead as a parsonage to the Unitarian church, he provides that every boy and girl who shall attend the Sunday school and Sunday church services regularly shall receive the sum of \$3.50 annually, the annual deposits to be kept in the savings bank, and paid to the lads at the age of 25, and to the lassies at the age of 21. As, unlike many such bequests, this one is not accor panied by restrictions and conditions calcuated to defeat its end, a rush may be expected to the Sunday school of the First Congregational Unitarian Society of the town. Fortunately, the residuary bequest out of which the premiums are to be paid is large enough to meet a heavy demand. But isn't it queer religion to hire people to be religious?

The rejection of the agreement with Engand by the Volksrand of the Transvani will enrry joy to the hearts of those of the Cape Colonists who have been all along hoping some how to foment a war. But there is still at ample chance for the Boers to reconsider this action, or to take steps which cannot be construed as hostlis to secure another treaty.

One of those events which cause more bitter feeling against laws and authorities that any mere declamation has just occurred in the failure of the National Bank of Luxemburg. It owes the Government \$400,000, and it owe the working depositors \$600,000 more. No won der that the anger is great, and that they have had to surround the building with armed police

A martyr to duty has been discovered in Mr. DE OWEN, who, finding a horse tied to ree in Ocean Grove, late one night, took charge of it, feeling this incumbent on him, as President of the local Animal Protection Society The owner of the horse promptly sued him, and got judgment for \$10 and costs. Rather than pay, DE OWEN has gone to prison twent; days. This was principle; still, when he getout of jail, President DE OWEN will be careful how he takes away other horses tied to trees Indeed, it might be inconvenient for people who leave horses tied that way to have them habitually driven off through humane motives

The training ship Saratoga seems to hav rot affoat again, after recently running aground from the frequency with which accidents of this kind and other kinds happen to the various training ships, it might almost be sue pected that they were intentional, and designed for the practical instruction of the apprentices. But this supposition is unfortunately too char

The Past Sixteen Years. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN\_S/C: Your inquiring correspondent's record of the past sixteen years is startling, but not quite compiete. In this period of time, covering four ordinary Presidential terms, we have had, not only two Presidents assassinated, one President tried by impeachment, and one term filled by a man never elected, but also two terms of the most corrupt Government, that free institu tions ever suffered, and a deliberate attempt to overthrow the republic and set up an empire. ANOTHER AMERICAN.

# No Religious Distinctions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is a native comble to the office of Pro-NEW YORK, Sept. 27, 1881.

Any citizen of the United States, born in the United States, may be President if he can get nimself nominated and elected. It makes no difference whether he is Presbyterian or Roman Catholie; but he must be 35 years old or over, and must have had a permanent domicile in the United States for fourteen years.

# Thomas A. Hendricks for President of th

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In article of the Constitution of the United States, in the 3d setion, it is provided that the Senate shall choose a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President or when the latter shall exercise the office of President of

the United States.

It does not say the Prosident pre tempere shall be a enator any more than that the Clerk shall be a Senate If that is true, and the Senate can go beyond its limits er a President pro tempore, what not elect Thou A. Her dricks to that office! The people elected him Vice President in 1876, and his place was illegally held by Wheeler, the was neither elected nor a Senator.

The Senate will have to organize by electing a Presi dent, even before they can elect a Glerk fand it would be doing the handsome thing to give ex-Senator Hendricks what rightfully belongs to him. What light can The Sex throw upon the matter? INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 26.

The President of the Sennte-A Correction TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: I find the wing statement made by a writer in your columns "The President pro tempore, who must be elected a soon as the Senate convener, will assume the duties re inquished by the Vice President and will have no vete except when there is a tie."

Now, the parliamentary practice is to do"what hath

been done in like cases." The first time a President pr tempore was elected under our Constitution, when his right to vote was determined, occurred on April 18, 1782. in the absence of the Vice President, Richard Heary Lewas called to provide On the same day a vote was taken, and Mr. Lee abstained from voting. On the next day, the first business reported was the passage of a res-olution. "that the President pro tempore of the Senate," as a member, retain his right to vote upon all questions. From that day to this the practice here allowed has been followed, not only in ordinary cases, but where the President pro tempore was acting as tice President, when John Tyler became President, Samiel L. South-ard was elected President pro tempore, and after his resignation withe P. Manganu was chosen. When Millard Fillmore relinquished the Vice Presi-tency, Wm. R. King of Alabama was unammonaly called to the post. day, the first business reported was the passage of a rethe post.

After the death of Lincoln, Lafayette 8. Foster, and afterward Ben Wade, occursed the place.

Every one of these Senat is voted on questions the same as the others, and when a tie occurred there could be no casting vote.

Jos. T. Chowatt. Ranway, N. J., Sept. 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "W. P. S. in Furniay's Sun, has evidently settled the matter in recard to prayer and the efficacy thereof, to his own satis section, and he dogmatically explains things in relatio to prayer and its reception to what should be in hi own estimation, doubtless the satisfaction of others. He seems to know all about it, and evidently thinks the wide door of doubt should incantinently be closed after while dogmatic statements a d explanations. But the door his dogmatic statements a free, in fact, it has swung open wider than ever. "Prayers will not be answered," he says, "unless the great Father sees that it will be for th go d of the one for whom they are offered." Would a the result to that person be the same precisely if a prayers were offered. Knawing that it would be a way grap? "It was the fivine will that the President should die and no prayers of mer or angels could are the decice of Heaven." he says. Then the prayers of it militions were of no avail - not only useless, but, it strik me, importance. Was it not ever time, and whill to ever be thus? Pray, but the Drivine will shall be done retrain from prayer, and the fivine will shall be done retrain from prayer, and the fivine will shall be done retrain from prayer, and the fivine will shall be done retrain from prayer, and the fivine will shall be done retrain from the will be done retrained to the site of the things of prayers of five dum in a parts of the Chi-tian world for Prayers in the feel of the company to the same best those who be heaved in prayer, but whose belief my days been that any if not extinguished when the Prayer the deal Millions who belief any prayer now no integer donate, they dashed the efficient prayer now no integer donate, they dashed the efficient prayer now no integer donate, they dashed the efficient prayer now no integer donate, they dashed the efficient prayer now no integer donate, they dashed the efficient prayer now no integer donate, they dashed the efficient prayer now me integer donate, they dashed the efficient prayer now me integer donate, they dashed the efficient prayer now me integer donate, they dashed the efficient prayer now me integer donate, they dashed the efficient prayer now me integer donate, they dashed the efficient prayer now me integer donate, they dashed the efficient prayer now me integer donate, they dashed the efficient prayer now me integer donate, they dashed the efficient prayer now me integer donate. good of the one for whom they are offered." Would no

# Information Wanted About the House o

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Six of resterday I notice the following statement, attributed to Gen. Roger A. Pryor. "When the knows retributed to Gen. Roger A. Pryor." When the knows retrieved west heapened, he presides nevertheless, over the fittor of Lorentz Sarre, and thus retrieved to fit the sarre that of Sir Thomas Bore, but I would like to be informed more particularly.

BROOKLES, Sept. 26.

#### SUN-BORN TORNADOES.

The astronomer was intently studying sun spots, and occasionally removing his eye from the telescope to wipe the sweat from his brow. when our reporter called vesterday afternoon. 'Pretty warm for the end of September," said. "Is there anything happening on

sun to account for this queer weather?" Well," said the astronomer, carefully dusting a speck of dirt off the eye-piece, "that's hardly a fair question just now, because men of science are hard at work upon that very subect, and they have not yet completed the inves tigation. However, I think I may venture, pro visionally, to answer your question in the affirmative. Certainly these are lively times on the sun. There are tornadoes there that make the recent hurricane in Quincy seem insignifi-

cant enough. Look for yourself,' The reporter placed his eye at the telescope, and there hung the great globe of the sun, perectly round and sharp in outline, Its surface was dotted with a number of dark spots that looked like pits or holes in the glowing ball. I'wo of them, one near the centre and the other ust passing around the edge, were large enough, the astronomer said, to swallow up the earth. In several places the surface was ridged and wrinkled with intensely white lines, showing the eruption of vast masses of flaming hy-drogen from the interior. These would shortly be followed, the astronomer explained, by the formation of tremendous flory whirlpools, whose black depths even the bulk of a planet would not suffice to fill.

The reporter could not help uttering an exclamation of astonishment when the meaning of what he saw was explained to him.

That is not a very far-fetched idea which some people entertain, that hell is located in the sun," said the astronomer. "You see it is big enough and hot enough to satisfy the most orthodox. But there is one objection which they probably have not thought of. The sun's free are not eternal. By and by a crust will form over his surface and the fires will die out. By 'by and by' I mean anywhere between 12 000,000 and 18,000,000 years. Then, again, somebody has recently advanced the theory that there is no fire in the sun; that the earth and sun are huge magnets, and that heat and light and all the other phenomena of the solar system are due merely to the play of magnetic forces. According to this view, the sun is as cool and agreeable a place of about as the earth. But I don't believe it. It seems to me not much better than the theory that I found in a newspaper and pasted in the back of my Burritt's Geography of the Heavens when I was a boy, that the sun is a ball of ice which acts as a lens. condensing the rays of light that come from the

Creator upon the earth.
"But this is all aside from the question, Have sun spots anything to do with the earth's weather? The answer to that question would be particularly interesting this year, since we have had, and are having, most extraordinary weather. Unfortunately it is only recently that men of science have treated the subject seriously, and the observations do not go back far enough to give a defluite answer to the question. It is known that the sun spots appear and disappear according to some law, the time from maximum to maximum again being between eleven and twelve years. But the observations of the weather during corresponding periods. not having been taken with a distinct view to the solution of this question, give discordant results, and it may be many years before we get rom such observations satisfactory proof that the sun's condition does or does not directly feet the weather.

"There is, however, another road to the solu-

tion of the question. It is settled that the sun affects the earth's electrical conditions. A few days ago Tim Sun contained an interesting account of the effects of a magnetic storm upon the telegraph wires, and especially upon the Atlantic cable. On the night of Sept. 12 cable messages were delayed, and the wires in various places refused to work. On the same night there was an extraordinary display of the northern lights. It could not be well a city on account of the gaslights, but I have accounts of its appearance in central New York, where the inhabitants were astonto see vast and beautiful arches of light spanning the sky, and the long streamers and curtains of the aurora mysteriously waving to and fro in the northern heavens. Well, the sun was responsible for it There was an outbreak of electric forces upon his surface which was quickly responded to by the earth. Whenever sun spots are most nu merous, or, in other words, whenever the sun is in a state of almost constant and extraordinary agitation, the earth shows its effect be displays of the aurora boreaus and electrical storms. There is a famous storm of this kind on record, at the beginning of which two English astronomers happened to be watching the sun. It was on Sept. 1, 1859. Suddenly they perceived two brilliant points gleam out upon the sun. Almost at the same instant the telegraph wires all over England, in America, in the furthest parts of Europe refused to work. Strang electrical phenomena were observed; a flame of fire followed Bain's electric pen in Boston; a telegraph operator in Norway was partly stunned, and the apparatus was set on fire; in several other places the telegraph operators received severe shocks. There are other wellknown instances of the effect of solar outbursts

" Now, since the storms on the sun thus affect the earth's electricity and magnetism, I think it can fairly be said that they affect our weather. for the electrical condition of the atmosphere i not the least among the causes that govern terrestrial storms. It would, of course, be too fanciful to assert that the tornadoes that racked Quincy on Saturday, and Elmira on Sunday. started from the sun; and yet, you see, such a statement would not be all untrue, for the sun's heat alone, acting with local causes, is sufficient to set the atmosphere into a mad whirl. The whole subject is in an unsettled state, but it some of the theories that have been advanced are to be trusted, those cities may have a sun spot to thank for their ill-inck."

# Uncle Rufus Gives Us Some Information

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have ust learned that the parties in defence at the Western Union suit have demanded an examination of the two gentlemen who are on my bond for \$6.000 for an appeal to the General Term. This examination takes place to macrow at 12 o'clock at the office of Miller & Peckham Drexel Building. One of the reute-men. Nacon Thomas Son, formerly President of the Mechanics Banking Association, is worth not bee than a million dollars, and Mr. 6 if Palmer from \$150 009 to \$200,001 and neither of the Rente-men ever compromised a debt or look advantage of the Hankrand law, or was connected with Black Fit day, except to lose money for kinned! and friend results. It is possible that if you send one of your reporters to this examination you may pack up a paragraph as to whether Jay Gould can control all the telegraph as to whether Jay Gould can control all the telegraph as to whether Jay Gould can control all the telegraph as to whether Jay Gould can control all the telegraph as to whether Jay Gould can control all the telegraph as to whether Jay Gould can control all the telegraph as the General Term of the Superior Court, and thus added is probably its and by Judge Truax, though I am not be at the General Term of the Superior Court, and this added is probably its and by Judge Truax, though I am not be at the one that the general Term of the Superior Court. o the General Term. This examination takes place t

# The Prayers for the President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would not notice "W. P. S." on "Prayer Not Answered," in the case of our late President, were it not for the evil effects or such teaching. He talks as though he have all about the living wild, or were private secretary to High Heav. It must be provided in the living wild, or were private secretary to High Heav. It was the Diving will that the President should die." Then, of course, Guiteau was but the agent in work no out the Divine will. Done "W. P. S." want to make the assain Guiteau a nai tyr, and access the American nation of injustice and cruelty in punishing him tor doing what he could not holp, as he was not the aceist in working out the Divine device? This appears to agree with what Guiteau and or himself when he abot the President. The promulgation of any sinh doctrine would predicte a large crop of cruey religious assassing like Guiteau. not notice "W. P. S." on "Prayer Not Answered," in the

#### The President was Bend. From the United Irishwan

"The President is dead; long live the President," was echoed throughout the land during the Wednesday and Thursday of last week, but it seemed he "President" was really dead on Wednesday, and that there was no President living in the land, for or that day the power of a foreign tiovernment came tulhe country and kidnapped away a man named fichel or francesco. This was done the very day the remains of President Gardield were being conveyed from Long Brainth to Cleveland. Was there any discher to the dead, or to the living, in doing such a thing on that day?

# Richmond County Republicans.

The Republicans of Richmond County had their primaries on Saturday last, and e cered sixty us delegates to the County Convection. George William thurin was among the number. It is said that Mc Curtis will be elected a delegate to the Shate Convention. He is at present at his summer residence in Ashland, Kase, and it is not known whether he will accept us not.

### THE EPPECT OF THE IRISH LAND ACT.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Nearly a fortnight has elapsed since the Land act became law, so it is not premature to examine the effect it has produced on the Irish people. As it is called a message of peace," it is interesting to know what reception it has received at the hands of the ear-croppers and other man and beast mu-

listors or murderers to whom it was sent. To go to bed a tenant and to wake up a partner of the landlord would seem to be one of those pieces of good luck which ought to make man contented and thankful. Let us, therefore, look for the tokens of Irish gratitude and the evidence of the pacification of the country, The Irishman is highly demonstrative; so facts proving that the English Government has at last succeeded in conciliating the troublesome element of the dominion cannot fail to be abundant and conclusive.

Here are a few of those illustrative facts, aken at random from among a great many. The farmer Denis, an old man in the county of Kildare, has just died from fright. In the middie of the night the door of his farm house was broken into with a sledge hammer, borrowed for the occasion from a neighboring forge

die of the night the door of his farm house was broken into with a sledge hammer, borrowed for the occasion from a neighboring lorge. Some men dragged him out of bed, threw lime into his eyes and blinded him, while others robbed the house. The doctor who made the postmortem examination said that the old man's eyes had been entirely eaten away by the lime. Some tenants of Sir George Colthurst had assembled in a convivial manner round a bonfire, and had got a few barrels of ale to cole-brate the marriage of their landlord. Suddenly, at Ho'clock, ten well armed men, having their faces blackened, came upon the scene, and, on the word being given by one of them, discentaged a volley among the jolly party, severely wounding many of the assistants.

A Munster landlord relates in the Times that ten days ago a laborer had his ear cut clear off to the bone because he worked on a farm from which a tenant had been evicted.

But as these facts might make one believe that however grateful and reconciled the Irish may be at neart, they personally evines some reserve in the manifestation of their real feelings, let us try to find out how these have assected themselves in the fraternization between civilians, constabulary, and military, which was expected to follow the transmission of the "message of peace."

A number of Hussars arrived on Sunday last at Limerick to spend a pleasant day. Certainly no one could say that this good old town gave them a cold reception. Toward the evening, as the gallant soldiers were entering the train, matters had grown so hot that they had to nice under the seats of the carriage to avoid the stones and other missiles which poured on them through broken windows and smashed roofs. A private of the Scots Greys, who had accombanied them on the piatient of the command says: "Don't fire." Insubordination, not quite unexpectedly, bursts forth. "We shall fire," reply the constables, and a shot, soon followed by many more builets, is fired on the people. The civilians do not run away, the battle still hol

A similar riot occurred a fallorrey, near Cork, or Monday in the middle of a fair. The police, having interfered to quell a quarrel, were set upon by the mob and obliged to retreat to the barracks, where they were besieged all night. Evidently the message of peace has not yet succeeded in soothing the Irish irritation and in putting down the spirit of rebellion. That the passing of the Land act should not have produced better results will not surprise those well acquainted with the causes and developments of the great revolutionary events of this last century. This act is the greatest communistic measure of modern times; for, reduced to its exact meaning and terms, it is nothing else but the forced division of the land between the Irish landord to whom it belongs and the Irish tenant to whom it belongs not. Seen in this light, which is the true one, it is eminently and before all a concession to the spirit of revolution. Why, then, should the Irish agitators stop in the middle of their work? It is not when it conquers that an army leaves the lattingelic It is not when it conquers that an army leaves the battlefield.

# The Question Raised by Mr. Pryor.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An Inter o inquiry, states it as his opinion that it is "clearly exal" for the United States Senate to elect as its Presi-lent pro tem: a person not a member of that body. This connon seems to have been carefully propared, and is counciated with clever and forcible reasoning, though by no means convincing. As a political stroke to break art of the majority, though not forbidden by the Constitution, might be considered a brilliant map, but it would not command the respect or endorsement of the country. Jen. Pryor does not advise the adoption of this theory on the part of the Democrats. His view of the case arise old question of constitutional and parliamentary law. Is be correct?

The first point made by the General in support of his theory is that the Senate is no more bound to elect one d its own mambers as President protem than it is to lect one of them to be Secretary or Sergeant-at-Arms. as a matter of fact, the subordinate officers of the Senate are chosen from the outside, and why might not the answer, it seems to me, is obvious. The subordinate officers are merely the agents or instruments of the Senate, wherehe its business may be recorded by the Secretary and its decorum preserved by the Sergeant-at-Arms. der the direction of the President pro tem.; whereas the last-named official is permanent in his tenure of office and is clearly cuttiled, both by usage and by his constr itonal right, to vote on all questions, and to descend from his desk and participate in the debates of the Senate. If an oursider should be elected President pro tem, he wer have no right to take any part in debate, since he would not be a member of the Senate. Further, if the Senat may choose a person other than one of its members a President pro tem., there is no limit or qualification as to its power of choice; it may elect Mr. Carl Schurz, who being foreign born, would clearly be meligible to the Presidency in case of any of the contingencies mentioned by the Constitution.

Nor does the Constitution contemplate, as Gen. Pryor the President pr

supposes, that a non-member may be the President protem, because in the case of impenchment the Senate is presided over by the Chief Justice. The Senate then sits as a court, and not as a legislative body, and there would seem to be great propriety in having the Chief Justice to preside, the Court of Impenchment being the highest tribunal known to our laws.

But it is apprehended that the futal objection to Ger But it is apprehended that the fatal objection to Gen.
Pryor's theory is this that the Constitution contains a
warrant for such proceeding. It is not enough
that the Constitution does not require the election of a member as President pro term; there must be authority found in that instrument to make th election of a non-member legal. Even if no violation of the Constitution would occur by reason of such election, t would be altogether unprecedented in this country and any party attempting it would be doomed to a speed; and merited overthrow. T. C. T. New York, Sept. 28.

# The Game Season on Long Island.

The game season on Long Island will open Saturday, Oct. I, and the following-named birds will be at the inercy of the sportsmen: Wild ducks, wild goese robins meadow lark. On Sov. I quall and rabbits will gadded to the hist. Woodcock, partridees, and gray ambles, equirees a can now be shot. The game promises to be plential.

# A Voice From the Sea.

Im away for old Italy; 'twas done very prettily. Though I can't but admit illy suiting my state I must ask Tax Sex for a frank explanation I was solling bananas, as quiet a man as

In a peaceable city; perhaps I'm not witty, But sare 'twas a pity my trade to destroy. My name was Rebello-an innocent fellow. Though perhaps a bit yellow from Italy's sun;

The best of my clan is, in honest empl

And I really can't understand why, but I womer What blunder in Bumber it is I have done. One night, irrespective of my habits reflective. There came a detective, as nomewa d I west,

And flocking around me, his followers bound me

Exclaiming, "They'd found me!" Whom could have meant? With wits quite befuldled, and mind sadly muddled, To a ship I was huddied, and tonded with chains ther called me a handit, though I can't understand it-

I think that they planned it to addle my brains. Their tongue I cau't speak, will, they kept me for weeks I know I was fixed III for being set free.

For they called me a vilian in pursues so chilling That I grow quite unwilling to think it was me. For whether Constanzo, Rebello, Runtages, My name is, or not so, I really don't know; It may be Vincenzo, Ginseppe, or end so

That it easily bends to an Especific. And so if you wish on a wresched petitions By giving the Commissioner particular fits-To show some compassion, why just isy the lash on

In your usual fashion, where every hime

#### SUNBEAMS.

...The number of verses written on the death of President Garfield is as remarkable as their

general lack of morit -William Wheelwright of South American celebrity left \$138,000, which is now ready for use, to found a school in Newburyport, Mass, to educate young men in practical business knowledge.

-The Rev. S. S. Hunting appeared on the stage of a theatre at Dea Moines, Iowa, at the conclusion of a regular performance, and married an actor and actress, who still were the costumes of the play.

-The fare on the railroads running out of Buston has been reduced to five cents to any point within er miles, and the experiment is said to b alike to the companies and to suburban residents. -McNeally reached across a Texas gam-

ing table and seiz d the stakes belonging to Phillips. His hand was instantly pic reed and fastened, down by Phil lips's kuife; but he quickly freed himself and killed Phil lips with a pistol. -The elopement of Martha Neally, the richest helress of Clermont County, Ohio, with Dr. John McDonald, an already married man, was noteworthy

from the fact that the girl's mother accompanied to -The trousers, an English critic writes is the weak point in the German military costuma. Those worn by the officers are so tight that they remind one of the English dandy in old times who would note:

venture to sit down in his walking trousers. -Lord Waterford, an Irish peer, who was bitterly opposed to the Land act, has publicly autounced his determination to revise his agreements and reuts in accordance with its provisions, and to observe both in

-A recent visitor to Longfellow says that the poet is not so white from age as his portraits repreent him. His hair and beard have dark lines, and his moustache has a tawny amber shade of the vanished chestnut of youth. His blue eyes are bright and his

T.—, who had powed for Miss Hosmer's status of Bestries Cenci, "Am) to think that the carsed preindices of so ciety prevent my seeing that beautiful back !" -The buildog which remained for three months during the past season on an island below Nisgara Palls, being kept alive by food thrown to him rom the suspension bridge, is being exhibited in Canada

-People in general are able to study the

ude only in a partial and limited way. As Gibson the

sculptor exclaimed, in reference to the lovely Lady A-

It is said he was rescued by a boy who was lowered by a rope 300 feet, and secured the dog to another rope -A German teacher, Herr Edwin Preiss, formerly a companion of Priederich Gerstacker th well-known German writer and traveller, has arrived at Los Angeles, Cal., after travelling on foot all the way from Fiorida. This pedestrian journey occupied and days, and is now to be made the subject of a lecture.

-Mr. Justice Chitty, lately appointed to the High Court of Justice in England, was more famous while at Oxford as an oarsman than as a reading man. The name of Chitty is a household word on the banks of the lais and last year was the first for many years in versities' boat race.

-A considerable number of the business men of Chicago have, within a few days, been invited to pay \$10 each to the Post Office authorities because of petty tricks in violation of the postal laws in putting written matter in circulars, bills, receipts and orders -The American Cacillen Society is about

to hold an annual convention in St. Louis. This is an organization of Roman Catholic priests and lavmen for the purpose of suppressing the operatic style of music long in use in Roman Catholic churches, and substituting for the glorias of Mozart, the credos of Haydn, the tone benediction of Von Weber, and other musical embellishments of the service the simple Cacillen music, which is not un-like the Gregorian chant, and is employed in one or more of the German Roman Catholic churches in this city.

-Munger and Kouns of Jefferson City, Mo., were occasionally seized with a desire to murdes each other. Kouns fired at Munger three times without hitting him, owing to the fractionspess of the mule of which he was riding. A few months afterward Munger and missed him because the craft was rocked by waves. The shooting has ended in Munger's death at last, for Kouns crept close behing him as he sat at dinner and

held the muzzle of the gun against the back of his head. -Paris has more poor than any city in the ceived relief during the present year reaches the number of 354, 812, of whom 200 000 receive outdoor rehef. The number supported wholly by charity is over 150,000. In 1789 every tenth person was a confirmed pauper. The annual noor rate of Paris is 114 franca per fical, or \$128 per family. Paris supports 28,000 orphans and lound-lings, pays the expenses of 15,000 mothers too poor is defray themselves, and has the names of 50,000 pool

families on its official lists. -The large sum bequeathed by the great composer Ressint for the founding of an asylum to be exclusively devoted to aged musicians in structured carcumstances, appears at length to be in a way to produce some Visible Fasult. Under the will of the a (01000 francs, destined to be applied in sid of this ob. sect, has come into the hands of the Prefect of the Seine, and it is announced that the common fund is about to be applied to the construction of the proposed asylum, for which a site is to be purchased in the en

virons of Paris. -The fears that are entertained for the micty both of the German Emperor and of his Chancellor, Bismarck, are shown by an incident that occurred during the latter's stay at Kissingen. While he was driving tions one of the country roads, a building contractor, some distance shead, stepped to the side of the highway with a telescope to take a view of the surroundings. vas suddenly seized by a gendarme, who compelled him to put his glass out of right until Bismarch had passed, affairs, the Prince might easily mustake the telescope for the barrel of a rifle, and be seriously startled by it.

-Solitary confinement is being successfully experimented with in various parts of Europe. For this purpose cells of sheet from are being constructed that are somewhat in the nature of cages. Over the door and overhead there is a network of heavy wire. A number of these cells are placed side by side in one large room of a prison. The inmates can see rothing of each other, and no conversation is permitted. Youthful prisoners night and during other non-working hours, the object being to prevent the demoralizing influences resulting present in Belgium, Italy, and Ireland, and is to be introduced in Hangary.

-In one of his essays on "Poets and Stumersts," M. Andre Theuriet turns his attention to Mark Twain. M. Theuriet strugeles hard to be just to the American humorist, but he cannot quite suppress & groun over "this coarse-grained comedy," which has "nothing incommon with Aftic set." If, notwithstanding his want of delicate fancy, Mark Twain is so much more read than writers of a far higher statup, such as Wen dell Holmes, this is due, according to M. Theuriet, to the "rustic tastes" of the American public. "These childish and half-savage minds are not moved execut by very demonstary harratives, composed without art, in which buriesque and meiodrams, vulgarity and eccentricity, are combined in strong doses." And therewith M. Theuriet passes on to bewall the evil effects of democracy upon literature. -A system of trade "Boycotting" ap-

pears to e brain in Cork at present. Dr. Weisser, a Frotestant clorgyman, is Buycotted for having permitted his name to be associated with a building in connection with the Queen's College, in the construction of which woodwork of English manufacture has been used in proference to local carpentry. Canon Hegarty, a Roman Catholic divine, is subjected to the same process because he imported from Beigium some statuary for an altar piece for one of the city churches, and thus evinced a want of appreciation of the merits of indigenous ark The Cork carn market agents for the sale of tarm product again advertise that they will not sell to an membani or trader who in future will buy over their heads direct rom the tarmer; and that they further consider that any farmer who will sell in future direct to the merchants des rves much censure," and the Cors carriers publish a notice whereby they pledge and band ther selves to adhere to certain regulations. The first and nest important of these is thus set out "We will not work our horses for any man who employs more than two horses the property of one man, unless they belong to different owners."

-Thomas Elshaw, who signs himself "Practical Theorist," has discovered that I much his ory is an exact reproduction of English history till or 166 scars after date. He begins his comparison with the persecution of the Lollards in England in 1412, which was followed 141 years latter by the personal and the Vanitois in France. The Wars of the Boyes, which began with the buttle of St. Albatis, in 1465, and closed with the hattle of Bosworth, in 185, had their mintercast 135 years later in the French mixal war, which became with the battle of Arques in 15em and emited with the perfection of 1020. But his theory is most clearly at an author printing some of his date in parallel columns.

Mazariu tellowed Wolsey at 140 years' distance, and as

equal term separates Shakespeare and Voltaire. Aspetis was trained 145 years after the Engine compact of the when Emphied by preferrings at 11 140 years after 1760, when Emphied was freed from their presence—that is to gay till 1860. Discitling he adds, will not become extend VINACENTACED ESPONICO. in France till 1976 or tung